SUBJECT No. 98.

Appointment of an English M.A. as teacher for teaching English in every moffusil High School.

Mr. B. Kesaviah, Chikmagalur Taluk.

Summary of Discussion.—Formerly, the boys trained in the middle schools were well up in English, but now even those that have passed the S. S. L. C. Examination do not possess a good knowledge of English. It is therefore desirable to appoint M.A.'s as teachers for teaching English in every High School.

First Member of Council.—This is the policy of Government and is being done as far as possible.

SUBJECT No. 99.

Establishment of Collegiate High Schools at all District Headquarters.

Mr. C. Krishnamurthi, Law Association, Bangalore.

Note.—The subject was withdrawn as it was under the consideration of the University Reorganisation Committee.

SUBJECT No. 100.

Withdrawal of the obligation upon the students of the Fifth Form of choosing their optionals.

Mr. K. T. Seshaiya, Belur Taluk.

Summary of Discussion.—At present, students are required to choose their optionals in the Fifth Form. This is very inconvenient as the students will not have attained sufficient maturity of understanding to enable them to select optionals for which they have aptitude.

Dewan.—The scheme of revision of the S. S. L. C. Courses has been published for opinion. This question will be dealt with when passing orders on the same.

SUBJECT No. 101.

Enhancement of the pay of the Kannada and Sanskrit Pandits of High Schools.

Mr. C. Narayanaswami Chetty, Chikballapur Taluk.

Summary of Discussion.—The pay of the Sanskrit and Kannada Pandits in schools is very low as compared to their learning and experience. Even clerks of the taluk offices get Rs. 25 and more. If sufficient encouragement is not given to Sanskrit and Kannada Pandits, it will be very difficult to get suitable men for these places. A pay ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 may be given to the Pandits in High Schools.

Dewan.—Noted for consideration.

SUBJECT No. 102.

Non-recovery of admission fee when a student happens to change one school and join another in the course of a single year.

Messrs. T. Gurnchennabasaviya and Abdul Nabi Khan Saheb, Tumkur Municipality.

Summary of Discussion.—If officials are transferred from one place to another, such of their dependents as are studying in the school in the place will be obliged to leave that school and join a school in the place to which their parents or guardians are transferred and for this they have to pay fresh admission fee. In such cases, no admission fee need be charged.

Dewan.—The admission fee is very low. The present rules are satisfactory and require no change.

SUBJECT No. 103.

Reduction of school fees in the High School classes.

Mr. C. Vasudeva Rao, Chikmagalur Taluk.

Summary of Discussion.—Most of the boys find it difficult to pay school fees in the High School classes and a reduction in the scale of fees therefore seems to be necessary. A large number of boys who pass the Lower Secondary Examination are obliged to discontinue their studies on account of this difficulty. If possible, education may be made free in High Schools, as Secondary Education is indispensable and necessary for all professions.

Dewan.—At present, there is much demand for High School education and we have to make provision for buildings, equipment and staff, etc., which means additional expenditure. As there is a liberal scale of freeships and scholarships to enable poor boys to continue their studies, no hardship is apparent. The fees levied at present are very low and it is not possible to reduce the same further.

Per contra it was argued by some members, that the development of primary education which affects the masses, should receive prior consideration and that all the money available should be utilised for the improvement of that grade of education. The hardship complained of was not apparent as the number of students seeking admission to the High school classes was ever on the increase.

Dewan.—Considering the increasing demand for High School education and comparing the scale of fees with those levied elsewhere, it is not possible to make any reductions at present.

SUBJECT No. 104.

Extension of primary education in rural areas.

Messrs. Nilgiri G. Sanjeeviah, Kurubara Sangha, Bangalore; Veeregowda and Muniswamigowda, Dodballapur Taluk; G. Paramasivayya, Mysore Lingayet Education Fund Association, Bangalore.

Summary of Discussion.—Two thousand and eight-hundred aided schools have been closed recently while the number of Government schools newly opened is only 497. This clearly indicates that Government are not paying as much attention as they should for the education of the boys of the primary and middle school grades. In order to spread education in rural parts, it is necessary to give effect to the orders on the Education Memorandum as early as possible and to convert the aided schools into Government ones.

Dewan.—Attempts are being made to convert the aided schools into Government institutions as far as funds permit. In the districts which have levied the cess, 115 schools have been converted and a sum of Rs. 50,000 has been provided in the budget to increase the grants to the aided institutions so as to ensure their permanence and efficient working. The question of education in rural parts will be considered once again in connection with the scheme of Local-Self Government. The allotment for primary education has increased from Rs. 10 lakhs in 1918 to Rs. 17 lakhs in the current year. The policy of Government is to increase the provision for this grade of education, but owing to financial stringency it is not possible to give more.

SUBJECT No. 105.

Introduction of the Middle and Primary Education Scheme as contemplated in the Education Memorandum.

Messrs. Lingegowda, Mysore Taluk; Chikkanna *alias* Venkatappa, Malvalli Taluk; S. C. Malliah, M. C. Lingegowda, Mandya Taluk and Mayigowda, T.-Narsipur Taluk.

Summary of Discussion.—Villagers are not deriving much benefit from education at present as sufficient facilities are not created for them. If a certain amount is set apart solely for the education of villagers and arrangements are made to open A.-V. schools in villages out of that amount, then their condition may be expected to improve.

In taluks where the people are willing to pay the cess, the same may be collected and educational facilities afforded to them in conformity with the orders on the Education Memorandum.

Dewan.—The Regulation will have to be amended if the proposal is to be accepted.